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## REFUSES RECIPROCITY.

Canada refuses reciprocity with the United States. Premier Laurier has said it, and what Sir Wilfrid says on Canadian governmental matters goes these days. Premier Laurier declines to reassemble the joint high commission, which was created a few years ago to adjust some points of difference between the United States and Canada. One or two of the questions, especially the Alaskan boundary, have been settled, but several others, including reciprocity, are still "in the air" and are likely to remain there. The republican party will not grumble at this state of things. In their platform adopted at St. Louis in 1904 the democrats declared that they favored "liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining or commerce." Some of the democratic spellbinders, especially in New England, urged reciprocity with Canada. They declared that Canada was anxious to enter into trade arrangements with us outside of our regular tariff schedules. But Premier Laurier puts a veto on all reciprocity ideas.

The republicans will be strongly inclined to applaud Sir Wilfrid. They are not asking for reciprocity with Canada, and have not asked for it. It was the democrats who wanted it, and who said the country could get it if it gave any intimation to Canada in that direction. Canada's premier shows that they were mistaken. True, a clause was put in the republican platform of 1904 which, on the surface of things, might seem to favor trade arrangements outside of the tariff. A plank in the platform pointed out that "we have extended widely our foreign markets, and we believe in the adoption of all practical methods for their further extension, including commercial reciprocity," but it took care to add that this should be permitted only where "reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection and without injury to American agriculture, American labor or any American industry." These qualifications were vital. They raised up barriers which would prevent the sort of reciprocity which the democrats urged, and which they still urge, and defeated all chance for reciprocity so long as the republican party remains in control of the government.

And now Canada has turned against the reciprocity men. In reciprocity, as in other matters, it takes at least two to make a bargain, and one of these—the one to which the democrats looked for aid—has declared against it. The republicans are rather inclined to laugh at the rebuke which the democrats are receiving in a quarter from which they expected aid. Canada has adopted a revenue system of its own, which it intends to stick to, at least for a few years longer. It thinks that this scheme meets its needs better than any arrangement could do which would be shaped, wholly or partly, by some other country. The chances are that Canada is right. It ought to be able to legislate for itself better than we could do it so long as Canada remains outside our governmental jurisdiction. Some day Canada will knock for admission into the American union and the chances are that the union will let her in. Until that day, however, we do not ask to have any share in the making of her revenue or any other laws. In the meantime, we will keep right on making our own tariffs to suit our own requirements, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.—Globe Democrat.

It seems after all as if Missouri republicans do not have sense enough to take advantage of the victory won by them at the recent election. Just enough of her fool legislators have bolted the republican nominee for senator to apparently defeat him.

Boodlers and grafters have already commenced to show their hands in the legislature. When the legislature first convened, the personnel of it created a favorable impression upon spectators and visitors. Subsequent actions, however, have somewhat modified these first impressions and the fear is now entertained that these smooth tongued grafters may succeed in accomplishing some of their nefarious designs on the public treasury and should they succeed in doing so may God have mercy on the poor tax payer. It has been notorious, of late, that each succeeding legislature seemed to try to out do all previous ones by the enactment of measures, which might plunge the territory more deeply in debt and add additional burdens to the tax payers. Prate about the trusts, the most unholly capitlistic combination that was ever formed is not a circumstance to a conscienceless Arizona legislature, when it comes to grinding down the tax payers of the territory. Let us hope however that the present legislature may not in the end justify the present pessimistic opinion, which it has by its action forced upon the people.

The bill introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Tucson, providing for a superior court in about five counties of the territory, is a most damnable measure and should be defeated. Under its provisions Yavapai county would be forced to accept a measure which its people do not want, which is not required under present conditions and which would entail a large additional expense on the tax payers, with absolutely, no benefit. Every tax payer in the county who does not want his present tax rate of over four per cent increased should protest to the legislature against the enactment into a law of this measure. If Cochise, Pima, or Graham want a superior court let them have it but let Yavapai be exempt. The present court as well as the people generally seem to be satisfied with the existing conditions, the judge of the former not complaining of being overworked, and apparently satisfied with his duties and the citizens generally being satisfied with the judge. The power of corporation money is sufficiently felt in our county government now, without having a new court established for it to dominate.

A telegram from Los Angeles says: General Harrison Gray Otis and his son-in-law, Harry Chandler, owners and publishers of the Los Angeles Times, were fined \$500 each by Judge Wilbur in the superior court today for publishing articles alleged to reflect on the action and motives of the recent county grand jury. The defendants claimed that their publication was a privileged one; that it was the province of the public press to comment freely upon the acts of a grand jury and that any acts of a grand jury and that any effort to unduly restrict criticism would be an abridgment of the rights of the press. The court, however, found them guilty and imposed fines as stated. The case will be appealed. The alleged offense was brought to the attention of the court by members of the grand jury who filed affidavits setting forth that the publication of the articles complained of was intended to intimidate them.

That General Miles has lost none of his vain ambition to head the procession at all times and under all circumstances is evidenced by a recent remark made by him in reference to his new job as adjutant general of Massachusetts when he said: "I shall be ranking officer on duty for the governor, and upon occasions of public appearance it would be proper for me to take precedence over the other staff officers. But I do not anticipate any trouble on that score. I think the staff will be a 'happy family.'" The general is now looking up the matter of getting a uniform befitting his station.

It has been a long time since the republicans of Missouri have had a majority in the legislature prior to the present session. When that body convened last week the selection of clerks was the subject of a caucus consideration and it was agreed that each of eighty two republicans would name one clerk and from these the forces of chief clerk, enrolling and engrossing clerks and other officials will be made up. Those committees which have no clerks are also to be supplied from this list, the chairman of the committees naming the clerks.

J. P. Dillon was "resolved" out of office by the legislature on Friday morning and was reappointed a few minutes afterwards. A large number of clerks who thought they were fixed on Thursday in comfortable berths for the next sixty days, were deposed on Friday morning and are again on the anxious seat. That a number of them will not be permitted to draw a fat salary is known but just who will be the lucky and who the unlucky is not known.

A rather peculiar determination of a law suit is reported from Nogales according to the Tucson Post which says that Judge George R. Davis brought

the case of R. R. Richardson versus Frank Powers to an abrupt ending in the district court at Nogales last Saturday by instructing the jury to find a verdict awarding \$25,000 damages to the plaintiff and \$25,000 damages to the defendant. The case will be appealed to the supreme court.

## ANDERSON IS ALL RIGHT.

In the turn toward economy, Yavapai county's delegation in the legislature has taken a creditable part. Especially have Dr. Looney in the council and Mr. Hull in the house made a record which their constituents will not forget.—Republican. "What is the matter with Anderson of Yavapai? He is all right on the question of economy. He voted from start to finish against the extravagance proposed by the democrats and did not have to turn about face on the matter. Mr. Anderson is a strong advocate of economy in public expenditures and favors keeping them down to the lowest possible degree consistent with good government.

Supervisor Fred Sattes is quoted by the afternoon paper as saying "that his action on the resolution to withdraw the appeal in the United Verde tax case has resulted from what he considers to be just and right to all parties concerned. His first action was taken before having fully understood the effect of the resolution. He did not care to make any detailed statement about the matter." If Mr. Sattes is correctly quoted in saying that, "his first action" was taken before having fully understood the effect of the resolution, it is an admission of his unfitness for the position to which he is elected, and is certainly a great disappointment to his friends. A ten year old boy of ordinary intelligence should know the effect of ordering a case dismissed in any court. If Mr. Sattes did not know what effect that resolution was intended to have it should not be out of place for him to offer his resignation. Yavapai county needs better business men than that to conduct her affairs.

One of the subjects which should receive favorable action by the legislature at its present session is the placing of all county officials under a salary. Another one of equal importance is a provision for the semi annual payment of taxes. The Journal-Miner has for years advocated the former, being the first paper in the territory to do so and it has been incorporated in the republican platforms of this county, several times. Democratic legislatures, however, have refused to incorporate it into the statute books. It takes away the power to graft, and it does seem—that the first thing a great many people think of when given an official position is as to how he can graft.

Fourth class postmasters throughout the country have been less vociferous in their demands for a larger allowance since the dismissal of Oscar Pogue of Texas who fell under the ax while busily engaged in Washington in bringing pressure to bear upon congressmen. "Absent without leave," was the alleged reason for his dismissal but as president of the national association of fourth class postmasters and an active supporter of the lobby in Washington he was on the "firing line."

Humane persons will eagerly adopt the suggestion of the Washington Humane society to send letters to their representatives and senators urging favorable vote on the bill to prevent the cutting off of horses tails, docking as it is called. The bill applies only to the District of Columbia but it will be a precedent that state legislatures will probably follow.

Two girls in northern New York brought two young men to the point of proposal by "killing, scalding, cleaning and hanging two three hundred pound hogs without masculine assistance." We shouldn't have the problem of the wife beater and the whipping post if all our girls had such accomplishments.

The cashier of the Louisiana Purchase exposition who handled a sum of money amounting to \$20,000,000 received a salary of \$75 a month and his accounts at the close of the exposition balanced. Yavapai county pays her deputy county recorder a salary equal to the above.

The first instincts in Arizona when a man is elected to office seems to be to get up a lobby and importune the legislature for an increase in the emoluments of the position to which he has been elected. No term is so cefting to this class of people as that of grafter for grafters they are pure and simple.

Mrs. Keren's jealousy of Mrs. Neldrinehaus, as a social rival, is said to be the cause of the defection of a portion of the republican members of the legislature from the latter who is the caucus nominee for United States senator to succeed Cookrell of Missouri.

## APOSTROPHE TO COTTON.

The following beautiful apostrophe to Cotton showing the importance of the plant in the world's economy was made by gifted Henry W. Grady, now deceased:

"What a royal plant it is! The world waits in attendance on its growth. The shower that falls whispering on its leaves is heard around the earth. The sun that shines on it is tempered by the prayers of all people. The frost that chills it, and the dew that descends from the stars is noted, and the trespass of a little worm on its green leaf is more to England than the advance of the Russian army on her Asian outposts. It is gold from the instant it puts forth its tiny shoot. Its fibre is current in every bank, and when loosing its fleeces to the sun it floats a sunny banner that glorifies the field of the humble farmer; that man is marshaled under a flag that will compel the allegiance of the world, and wring a subsidy from every nation on earth. It is the heritage that God gave to this people forever as their own, when He arched our skies, established our mountains, girt us about with the ocean, loosed the breezes, tempered the sunshine, and measured the rain. Ours and our children's forever. As princely a talent as ever came from His hand to mortal stewardship."

The present legislature has only three lawyers among its members. One, Alfred Ruiz, is a member of the council and two, Thos. F. Wilson and Leroy Anderson, are in the house.

Dr. Dowie says he has received a "revelation" directing him to establish a Zion City in Mexico. This may be all right for Mexico but the United States are entitled to a rest.

Economy is the watchword of congress but every man there is trying hard not let it begin at home.

## KING BROTHERS SHIP HORSES TO

## The Eastern Market Via Flagstaff.

## Batch of Other Interesting News of General and Personal Nature From Dewey.

Dewey, Ariz., Jan. 23.—King brothers, of Phoenix, passed through Dewey last week with a band of one hundred and fifty wild horses. They expect to add a number of head between here and Flagstaff from which point they intend to ship to the eastern market.

During the recent storm the Camp Verde road near Cienga was so badly washed out that people were compelled to drive around by the Pfau mine on their way to Dewey. The road is now being repaired.

Several pioneers of Arizona were storm bound at Ash Creek station last week among them Sam Miller, of Miller's Valley and Tom Simmons, of Prescott and many interesting tales were told of the territory in the early days.

Mrs. J. C. Palmer, wife of the chief engineer of the Fossil Creek electric power company, has just returned from a visit to California. Miss Patterson a niece of Mrs. Palmer, came home with her for a short visit.

A small child of Al Crosby at the Pfau mine is reported to be seriously ill with typhoid fever.

Dr. Iugall's of the Pfau mining company returned from a trip to Cincinnati a few days ago.

J. H. Winfield and sons, of Camp Verde, shipped twenty bags of mohair to the Massachusetts market last week.

Tom Smith, of Williams, has been looking over the Verde valley with a view to locating.

Dewey now has a justice of the peace, Mr. Fuller, the station agent.

J. J. Gallagher, of McCabe, made a trip to the Pfau mine on business yesterday.

## EPWORTH LEAGUERS

The Epworth League of the Marina street Methodist church, gave a very pleasant social on Friday evening at the residence of Judge and Mrs. R. M. Ling. An interesting program was rendered as follows:

Vocal solo—Mrs. H. D. Ross.  
Recitation—Bessie Blalock.  
Piano duet—Edith Gattfield and Hazel Martin.

Recitation—Maud Thomas.  
Piano solo—Mrs. A. W. McCash.

Vocal solo—Harry Ling.

At the conclusion of the program refreshments were served and it was nearly midnight before the company took their departure.

## IN MEMORIAM.

### JUDGE JAMES HENRY WRIGHT.

"Cold in the earth the withered heart may lie  
But that which warmed it once can never die."

Judge James Henry Wright has passed to the eternal shore! Death, that withers the roses of kings, has come with its glass and scythe and struck down the learned judge, the distinguished lawyer, the patriotic citizen, and the noble friend.

We see the sun at the close of day sink beneath the western horizon; but the twilight lingers long after the great orb which gave it birth has passed from our view. So it is in the case of our deceased friend and colleague. His day has indeed ended; his sun of life has set beneath and beyond the horizon of our vision; yet streaming upward with its milder radiance towards the zenith lingers the sweet twilight of the memory of his good deeds, and it will abide with us forever.

"His life was gentle; and the elements  
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up  
And say to all the world: this was a man."

Judge Wright left us in the ripeness of manhood and usefulness. His mind had been liberally and carefully cultured in literature, science and law; scarcely any field of thought remained unexplored by his investigating mind. He was rich in the possession of varied and exact knowledge. Trained in the severest school of logic—the bar and bench of the trial court, and lastly the supreme court, he achieved the mastery in statement, argument and decision. He did much to build, elevate and sustain the profession of law on the high plane of integrity and exact justice. As a trial judge he could not be moved from the path of duty. No one dared approach him on an untried case in his court. He was superior to public opinion in the discharge of duty. The legal decisions which he rendered while chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona will stand in the courts of this country as the advocates of his learning, research, incisive statement, cogent reasoning and just conclusions as long as truth and wisdom remain the foundation of our jurisprudence.

Of his domestic life and virtues, it is not my purpose to speak: these are sacredly enshrined in the hearts of his now sorrowing family circle, whose deep distress speaks more eloquently of his worth and their great loss than could any words of the warmest friend.

The fine sky, the genial climate and the deep and abundant soil of Kentucky surrounded his youth and early manhood. He was a native of that great state which gave to this country warriors and statesmen, philosophers and sages.

While a young man Judge Wright removed to Missouri where he practiced the profession of law and rose to great eminence at the bar. He occupied many positions of trust and honor, and was a life long personal friend of the late Senator George Graham Vest. In 1885, President Cleveland appointed Judge Wright chief justice of the supreme court of Arizona, which exalted position he held for four years.

As an orator and rhetorician the deceased took front rank. His speeches were masterpieces of eloquence and logic. He was possessed of great personal magnetism and when interested in his subject would oratorically roam to the remotest regions of the earth, or soar into realms where Spencer's shapes of unearthly beauty flock to meet us; where Milton's angels peal in our ears the choral hymns of paradise, "Sometimes he resembled the thunder, and sometimes the music of the spheres."

He studied the lucid page of Thucydides and the terse Commentaries of Caesar; the vivid narrative of Napier and the flowing battle scenes of Alison. He stood upon the white marble of the Parthenon and conversed with Demosthenes and Cicero. He delighted in splendid language, picturesque imagery, or passionate declamation.

Judge Wright was buried with military honors. A squad of United States soldiers from Fort Whipple marched at the head of the funeral procession and fired three volleys over his grave. Although the deceased fought under the stars and bars of the southern confederacy, he was a true American and appreciated fully the heroic valor of both the blue and the gray—whose blood made slippery the summer fields of Gettysburg, and crimsoned the December snows along the Rappahannock's shore.

Now to our dead friend and colleague we must bid adieu forever here. The greedy grave has claimed him, and in the arms of old earth we have laid him to sleep. Never again will his splendid intellect utter thoughts that breathe and words that burn. "For him the restless dream of life has ceased; but we are assured that death did not bring oblivion dreamless sleep where Lethæan waves forever wash the pallid brow of death, but Elysian fields in which he met in joy the loved ones that had gone before, and will

await in peace the loved ones that are left behind."

A Member of the Prescott Bar.

## DEFUNCT COMPANIES

Douglas Lacey & Co. have sent out the following notices:

The regular annual meetings of the stockholders of the following named companies will be held at the Assembly Hall of the Hotel Vendome, 41st St. and Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 31st, 1905, after 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and transacting any other business that may properly come before said meetings: Manhattan Oil Co., Mammoth Gold Co., Consolidated Gold & Copper Co., Amalgamated Gold & Copper Co., New Century Mining Co., Calabasas Copper Co., Pride of Arizona Copper Co.

The above named companies are among those that have proven unsuccessful in development and the stocks of these companies have been called in for exchange for stocks of successful companies, through the Trust Fund, as provided under the conditions of said Trust; and any stock of these companies remaining outstanding should be sent in for exchange as soon as possible; although the organization of each company is being kept intact and the annual meetings are held each year.

The larger part of the stock of these companies is now held by the Trust fund, with the hope that at some future time through changed conditions the properties may prove to be of value.

## WOMEN ARE WRONGED

By Rev. F. W. Hodgden, Des Moines, Ia.

It is one of the glaring inconsistencies of the United States government that those to whom God has entrusted the highest ideals, the noblest and quickest perceptions of right and wrong, are deprived of the right to bring these influences to bear upon the nation's welfare. The government is supposed to represent the wishes of those governed, yet over one half the American citizens are denied any way of making their sentiments known in regard to matters of government. Men talk of woman's sphere: and the uplifting and refining influence of the home, yet when it comes to letting these influences spread for the nation's good they are horrified and say it will lessen her womanliness to step outside of the gilded cage in to which he has put her and which he calls "home."

Every hand should be free to do its best work. The hand of woman is held by the actual. People generally believe that the actual conditions are the only possible, not the ideal. This is not true; the ideal is just as possible as the actual, but it is hard for the hand of woman to break away from the grasp of the actual and take hold of the hand of the ideal. The dead, cold hand of the ideal. The dead, cold hand of antiquity also is a handicap to woman's progress.

It does not trouble me so much that there is the eternal injustice of women not being regarded equal to make always which, nevertheless, they are judged by, nor does it trouble me so much that they are taxed without representation. But what does trouble me is the fact that here is such a crying need for them at the present time.

We need to let loose every noble, intellectual force, every lofty moral influence where the hand is strong to strike with full strength to nail the principle down for all time.

## CAUSE FOR A REVOLT

The following telegram which is self explanatory was received at this office yesterday over the Postal Telegraph company's wires:

Boston, Mass., Jan. 21.—Arizona, Journal-Miner:—Exact knowledge of the trusts will cause the American people to peacefully and legally revolt. I give it in the February number of "Everybody's Magazine." It has cost me from \$40,000 to \$50,000. Will you not add your mite, by calling attention to the "Magic Jimmy."

Tbos. W. Lawson.

From the tenor of the telegram it is to be inferred that Everybody's Magazine for February has something in it which will be of interest to everybody and which everybody should read. The above magazine is now on sale at A. W. Robinson's but the supply will probably not last very long.

F. A. M.

Stated meeting Friday night January 27th at 7:30 o'clock, Aztlán lodge, No. 1. All Master Masons in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order of W. M. Claypool, W. M. Morris Goldwater, Sec.